

each year. Forests give us building materials and thousands of other things in everyday use. Forest lands furnish food and shelter for much of our remaining game, and healthful recreation for millions of our people. Forests help prevent erosion and floods. They conserve water and regulate its use for navigation, for power, for domestic use, and for irrigation. Woodlands occupy more acreage than any other crop on American farms, and help support 2½ million families.

"Our forest problem is essentially one of land use. It is a part of the broad problem of modern agriculture that is common to every part of the country. Forest lands total some 615 million acres."

In testifying in 1951 on S. 1149, a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, stated:

"Forestry and grazing are agricultural functions: Trees and grass are crops. Like corn, wheat, and cotton they start from seed. They respond to the same kind of care given other crops. They are harvested—or at least they should be harvested—so that one crop follows another. Their culture is based on the biological sciences, which are chiefly and in many cases exclusively the concern of the Department of Agriculture. Insect and plant-disease control, genetics, soil science, and other agricultural sciences are as important to growing crops of trees and grass as they are to field crops.

"Forestry and grazing are inseparable parts of agriculture. It takes the same know-how to grow timber in the farmer's woods as it does in forests owned by anyone else. Farm woodlands are indispensable to the Nation's timber supply. Farmers own one-third of all our commercial forest land—139 million acres.

"Turning it around, woodlands are indispensable to the farmer. Forest lands make up half the total farm acreage in New England and about 40 percent of all farm acreage in the South. Forest products provide farmers in many regions with a valuable source of cash income. When forest land is properly managed, the timber harvest can be as regular and dependable as any other crop.

"Farm forestry is an integral part of the Department's farm program. Farmers look to the Department of Agriculture for help on farm forestry just as they do in animal husbandry, fruitgrowing, or other crop problems. The small nonfarm forest properties of 125 million acres, almost as extensive as the farm forests and often intermingled with them, face exactly the same problems and should be served by the same agency.

"Nor can any sharp line be drawn between forestry and grazing. In much of the South and West the same land is used to grow both trees and grass. Thus all such lands are interrelated parts of the Nation's agricultural enterprise.

"And from the watershed angle, forest and grazing lands are inseparably linked with field-crop lands. In every watershed, we must have a unified approach covering all lands to effectively control erosion, floods, and water supply. Soil conservation and watershed management are agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture, under the Flood Control Act of 1936, is responsible for watershed surveys on all lands. Within the Department, the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service work together closely to reduce damage from floods and sedimentation on forest, grazing, and other crop lands.

*Hearings before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, U.S. Senate, 82d Cong., 1st sess., p. 442.

"Adding it all up, any way you look at it, the answer is the same: Forestry and grazing are agriculture."

It is, therefore, our opinion that forestry is a part of agriculture and that timber is an agricultural commodity. It follows, therefore, that the products thereof, such as lumber, are products within the definition in section 204. We have attempted to analyze the problem from the standpoint of general precedent and authority. If the foregoing analysis is not consistent with the present intent and purposes of the Congress, you may wish to reexamine the question for greater clarification.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. BAGWELL,
General Counsel.

COMMENDATION ON PASSAGE OF EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION BILL, S. 205

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am indeed pleased that at long last the Federal Government has moved ahead to assist in the development of educational television. Both in the 85th and 86th Congresses under the leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senate passed a Federal aid to educational television bill. This desirable legislation has now been approved by the Congress and is awaiting Presidential approval.

Educational television promises the most fundamental advance in educational methods since the invention of the printing press 500 years ago. There is today a serious educational gap, and educational television can do much to alleviate this problem.

In 1952 the Federal Communications Commission set aside 242 assignments for noncommercial television use. By 1961 the number of reserved educational television channels had increased to 268. Ten years have passed since the FCC reserved educational channels, and in that period only 62 educational stations have come on the air.

Oregon has pioneered in educational television with two educational stations. KOAC-TV at Corvallis commenced broadcasting in October 1957, and KOAP-TV in Portland commenced programming January 30, 1961.

While my State has accomplished a great deal in this field much remains to be done. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a letter from Dr. Leon P. Minear, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Oregon, outlining the important needs of educational television in Oregon and the benefits which S. 205 offers.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF OREGON,
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Salem, Oreg., May 31, 1961.

HON. MAURINE NEUBERGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Oregon State Department of Education is interested in the passage of Senate bill 205. After a decade of developments in the field of educational television, the schoolchildren of this State are not yet be-

ing provided with any widespread access to this new communication medium. As yet, there has not been a single educational television channel activated in this State by a local school district or combination of school districts, by a local community organization or association of private schools or colleges, or by any other combination of educational and cultural interests. The only access to educational television, and especially in-school viewing of planned educational broadcasts, has been provided in 1957 to a limited area of western Oregon by KOAC-TV, channel 7, Corvallis, and since January 1961 by KOAP-TV, channel 10, Portland, both stations being operated as an educational television network by the General Extension Division of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. So far as programs for in-school viewing for elementary and secondary schools of the State are concerned, the nearly 400,000 Oregon schoolchildren have had only 2 hours per week of programming during the past year and almost nothing prior to that time.

Lest this seem a reflection upon the concern of Oregon citizens for their children's educational opportunities, it should be pointed out that there has been no dearth of interest in educational television on the part of many groups both in professional education and among lay people. The simple truth is that Oregon's pattern of population distribution and geographical conformation does not now and will not in the foreseeable future provide the concentrated density which can afford educational television facilities on the basis of local areas. For example, outside of the Portland area there is not a single metropolitan region which can boast of more than 100,000 persons and not a single incorporated city of more than 60,000. The largest of these—Eugene and Salem—count their populations somewhere in the 40,000's. Thus, it is not within the realm of possibility for these limited population complexes, whether they work through local school districts, other official agencies, or voluntary organizations representing cultural groups of the community, to support educational television facilities. The school districts of each of these areas have an attendance of less than 13,000 pupils daily, which indicates how frail the base is for local educational television installation.

Only the Portland School District of Multnomah County with its approximately 75,000-pupil enrollment could hope to do so, and then apparently only with some outside assistance.

For the rest of Oregon, the population is widely distributed and Oregon's elementary and secondary school pupils are to be found in numerous small cities, towns, villages, and the rural countryside. In eastern Oregon particularly, there are many sparsely settled and somewhat inaccessible regions for which there is no present prospect to provide educational television opportunities through local action.

It is the considered opinion of the Oregon State Department of Education that not only the best, but the only avenue for providing educational television for in-school viewing programs is through strengthening and extending the educational television network now operated by the State system of higher education. This network as it now exists, comprising stations in Corvallis and Portland tied together with a microwave relay, is able to reach approximately 70 percent of the people of Oregon. However, for reasonable effectiveness it needs funds such as Senate bill 205 provides for extensive improvement of broadcasting installations and equipment. Chief among these are the relocation of channel 7 transmission facilities on Mary's Peak at Corvallis in order to vastly increase the range and power, and the construction of a broadcast studio in Portland where at

the present time there are no studio facilities.

Also, funds from Senate bill 205 would permit the installation of a series of microwave relays connecting with satellite stations or translators which could extend the present network into corners of the State not now reached, including all of eastern Oregon. These pockets of population which need to be reached in order to create a complete State network include northern and southern regions of the coast, southern Oregon, and the several population concentrations of Oregon east of the mountains. This situation, of course, is a direct result of our population distribution and geographic problems. Once these facilities are installed, it would be entirely feasible for local communities, school districts, and cultural agencies to combine in providing the operating funds which, when utilized through the one network, could support a very rich educational program with a number of strategically located studios permitting regionally if not locally originated programs, and bring the benefits of cooperatively created effort as well as stimulating instructional and enrichment materials to school districts and localities of all sizes.

Therefore, the educational television network in Oregon, extended as indicated through the assistance of funds provided by Senate bill 205, becomes the key to providing educational television opportunities both for adult education and cultural needs and for daytime in-school viewing by the elementary and secondary school children.

In addition, funds made available by Senate bill 205 for closed-circuit installations could be provided to a number of larger school districts which are ready to utilize this kind of ETV for improvement of instruction and in-service education for teachers within their own district boundaries. Experimentation is indicating the values of closed-circuit ETV to medium-sized school districts for accomplishing some educational goals now beyond their grasp. No Oregon school district at the present time has installed closed-circuit television, but many school districts are interested—costs being the dampening factor. Assistance through this bill would undoubtedly bring many such installations into operation and provide the opportunity to utilize and extend a number of new methods and media of instruction in Oregon public schools.

The evidence now is that it will take substantial funds to place this program into operation. The department hopes that the time will not be unduly delayed when this can be realized. The State of Oregon has already contributed what it has felt it could to the development of educational television in this State. The additional funds through Senate bill 205 would make constructive use of educational television in Oregon a reality.

LEON P. MINEAR,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the compromise worked out by Senate and House conferees is a good one—\$32 million is made available for assistance to educational television, with up to \$1 million available for each State. The matching fund requirement as provided for in the House version is retained, but the Senate provision for assistance to nonprofit organizations operating educational television stations is retained.

PASSING OF JOHN BUDD LONG, AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the free press of California—indeed, the free

press of America—lost a devoted servant last month. John B. Long, the secretary-manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, came to the end of a very long, active, and vigorous life in my State. For over a third of a century John Long represented the newspapers of California before the State legislature, the executive branch of the State government, and before bodies, public and private, all over our State and Nation.

John Long devoted his life to the people's "right to know." That was his creed. That was his motto. He gave of himself to the free press without stint, and with great courage. As a boy, I worked on the country newspaper of my late beloved father. I remember first meeting John Long in the 1920's, when he would call on my father. Later on, after I finished college and law school, I became a member of the legislature. I remember the indefatigable devotion to duty which John Long constantly displayed in carrying the banner of the free press in his appearance before appropriate legislative committees. I remember and I cherish his friendship.

After the war I saw him from time to time when I was first a member of the State government and later a U.S. Senator. Like all his friends, I enjoyed his company, his wit, his drive, his humor.

Along with the rich and poor, high and low, big and little, who knew him and his undeviating record of constructive accomplishment, I grieve at his passing, and send heartfelt condolences to his family which survives.

On the occasion of John's funeral, a moving eulogy was given by Mr. Carroll W. Parcher, publisher of the Glendale (Calif.) News Press and John Long's dear friend. I ask unanimous consent that an article containing a eulogy entitled "Death of 'Johnny' Long Saddens Newspaperdom," published in the California Publisher, April 1962, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the eulogy was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEATH OF "JOHNNY" LONG SADDENS NEWSPAPERDOM

The renowned "Little Giant" of California newspaperdom is dead.

John Budd Long, whose sole interest in life was the advancement of his beloved newspaper fraternity, has passed into the Great Beyond—and a veritable army of publishers, editors, friends and associates through the length and breadth of California were stunned.

"Johnny," whose exploits in behalf of newspaperdom during his 34 years as the general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association had become legendary, died in his sleep at his San Marino home during the night of March 15.

"Johnny" as he was affectionately known to tens of thousands of Californians, ranging from Governors, editors and publishers of the great dailies, down to attachés of the smallest weekly, was buried with simple, but impressive services at the Church of the Recessional in the Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale.

The services for "Johnny" who had retired barely a month earlier, were attended by almost 300 persons—the officers and past officers of the CNPA, leaders of the newspaper industry, from the metropolitan areas to the remote towns in the hinterland, leaders of

business, industry, the sciences, labor, leaders of government, plus many friends of another day.

The eulogy, which properly extolled the many accomplishments of the champion of the people's "right to know," the "little merchant" and the founder of National Newspaper Week, was delivered, quite eloquently, by Carroll W. Parcher, publisher of the Glendale News-Press, a former president of CNPA, and a close friend and confidant of many years standing.

Hundreds of floral tributes banked the church as the formal services were conducted by the Reverend James Whitcomb Brougher, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Glendale.

Tributes came from many of the men high in government and industry—from Chief Justice Earl Warren, from Senator Thomas Kuchel, State Senator Hugh M. Burns, and Gov. Edmund G. Brown, to mention but a few.

In Sacramento, the assembly and the senate, where "Johnny" was a familiar figure, adopted laudatory resolutions and adjourned in memory of Mr. Long.

CNPA President Ralph H. Turner, Temple City Times, expressed the sentiment of the publishers of California, when he declared:

"Our hearts are full of sorrow by the passing of our beloved John B. Long.

"The newspaper industry in California and generally has lost one of the most dedicated men in the profession.

"He was a tireless worker in the defense of newsmen and in the advancement of the profession generally.

"His death is a tragic loss to all of us."

Mr. Long leaves his widow, Berthe Long, the "mommy," whom—no matter where he was or what he was doing he would go to his hotel room at a certain hour every day to telephone Mrs. Long, to whom his devotion was complete.

Long also leaves a son, Dair Long, a naval architect who has won fame in his own right as the designer of the powerful P-T boats of World War II. A sister, Hazel G. Long, of San Marino, also survives.

But John Budd Long himself had never failed to point out that he was the "hired man" of California's newspapers. And therein lies one of his greatest strengths. That, and the fact that he was frankly and openly in love with all of California's newspapers.

Born in Iowa some 68 years ago, educated at Denison University in Ohio (which honored him as one of its most distinguished alumni), and tempered in the forge of World War I—in which he won a battlefield commission—"Johnny" Long has been away from newspapers seldom and briefly during his life.

John Budd Long was "tapped" by the late Harry Webster, San Bernardino Sun-Telegram, to become executive secretary of the then Southern California Editorial Association.

Subsequently, under his guidance, the organization became statewide, and grew into the California Newspaper Publishers Association. He became the general manager, and the CNPA now boasts a membership of almost 600 daily and weekly newspapers in every section of California.

JOHN BUDD LONG—1894-1962

(NOTE.—The eulogy in honor of John Budd Long, printed herewith, was delivered by Carroll W. Parcher, a friend and confidant.)

The star that swung low last Thursday night, March 15, to lift Johnny Long from the life he had lived in fullest measure carried away on its beams one of the most remarkable men it ever has been the privilege of most of us in this church to know.

John Budd Long came to California 34 years ago, when he was 33, perhaps as one answer to California's call for "men to match her mountains." Not in physical stature, perhaps, did this little giant of